FACT-FILE—Continued

State Tax Funds for Higher Education

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
NEVADA—Continued		
U of Nevada Las Vegas	$ 15,542	+17%
Aid to comm colleges	8,979	+30%
Student aid	100	n/c
Other appropriations	5,596	n/c
Total	**$ 56,896**	**+25%**
NEW HAMPSHIRE		
U of New Hampshire	$ 17,404	+ 2%
Keene St C	2,822	+19%
Plymouth St C	2,820	+19%
Aid to tech colleges	5,767	+16%
Student aid	423	+37%
Other appropriations	570	n/c
Total	**$ 29,806**	**+ 8%**
NEW JERSEY		
Rutgers, the St U	$ 110,431	+17%
NJ C of Med & Dentistry	62,725	+32%
NJ Inst of Tech	14,990	+21%
State colleges		
Montclair	16,259	+21%
Paterson	14,866	+23%
Trenton	14,003	+ 6%
Kean	13,601	+22%
Glassboro	12,935	+13%
Jersey City	11,744	+19%
Richard Stockton	7,296	+18%
Ramapo	7,036	+17%
Edison C of NJ	929	+45%
Aid to county colleges	51,111	+ 7%
Aid to pvt colleges	8,870	+12%
Student aid	44,650	+15%
Other appropriations	8,920	n/c
Total*	**$ 400,366**	**+18%**
NEW MEXICO		
U of New Mexico	$ 59,474	n/c
New Mexico St U	36,726	+31%
E New Mexico U	11,743	+31%
NM Highlands U	5,728	+26%
NM Inst of Min & Tech	5,448	+30%
W New Mexico U	3,134	+14%
N New Mexico CC	2,258	n/c
NM Military Inst	55	−66%
Aid to jr colleges	309	+ 6%
Student aid	360	n/c
Other appropriations	496	+23%
Total	**$ 125,731**	**+31%**
NEW YORK		
SUNY centers		
Stony Brook	$ 101,531	+61%
Buffalo	98,087	+16%
Albany	49,225	+14%
Binghamton	32,451	+15%
SUNY medical ctrs	112,298	+25%
SUNY colleges		
Buffalo	25,738	+14%
Brockport	24,094	+15%
Oswego	21,444	+14%
New Paltz	17,560	+11%
Oneonta	16,967	+12%
Cortland	15,696	+15%
Plattsburgh	15,589	+16%
Geneseo	15,531	+13%
Potsdam	14,784	+14%
Fredonia	14,020	+16%
Purchase	12,933	+16%
Old Westbury	7,897	+26%
Statutory colleges		
Cornell U	52,067	+23%
Alfred U	3,256	+25%
Specialized colleges		
Environmental Sci & Forestry	10,292	n/c
Empire State	7,421	n/c
C of Tech	5,676	n/c
Maritime	5,176	+11%
Optometry	4,799	+31%
Ag & tech colleges	57,531	+15%
University-wide progs	54,135	n/c
Less student fees and other income	−115,800	− 8%
Aid to comm colleges	166,066	n/c
Aid to pvt colleges	90,220	+ 1%
Student aid	280,189	+19%
Other appropriations*	326,543	n/c
Total*	**$ 1,543,416**	**+19%**
NORTH CAROLINA		
U of North Carolina		
Chapel Hill	$ 132,670	+19%
Greensboro	22,280	+19%
Charlotte	17,959	+22%
Wilmington	9,196	+30%
Asheville	4,096	+19%
North Carolina St U	87,023	n/c
East Carolina U	38,856	+34%
Appalachian St U	20,581	+21%
NC A&T St U	14,350	+21%
Western Carolina U	14,193	+14%
NC Central U	12,287	+22%
Winston-Salem St U	6,413	+22%
Fayetteville St U	5,955	+25%

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH CAROLINA—Continued		
Pembroke St U	$ 5,338	+15%
Elizabeth City St U	5,287	+18%
NC Sch of the Arts	3,329	+31%
General administration	29,836	+39%
Aid to comm colleges and tech insts	148,268	+37%
Veterans' benefits	2,273	+11%
Total	**$ 580,190**	**+26%**
OHIO		
Ohio St U	$ 161,773	+23%
U of Cincinnati	64,733	+18%
Kent St U	38,887	+16%
U of Akron	33,527	+24%
Ohio U	32,586	+28%
Bowling Green St U	31,559	+19%
Cleveland St U	27,502	+18%
Miami U	27,463	+20%
U of Toledo	26,954	+18%
Wright St U	23,102	+37%
Youngstown St U	21,268	+18%
Central St U	7,971	+16%
Medical C of Ohio	14,029	+26%
Northeastern Med C	5,105	+63%
Wright St Medical C	4,237	− 1%
Case Western Res U	6,317	+13%
C of Podiatric Med	500	100%
Aid to comm colleges	36,180	+12%
Aid to gen & tech colleges	4,151	41%
U branches	20,043	14%
Technical colleges	33,416	+29%
Other appropriations	47,894	n/c
Total	**$ 669,197**	**+21%**
OKLAHOMA		
U of Oklahoma	$ 68,377	n/c
Oklahoma St U	60,507	+28%
Central St U	14,126	+31%
Northeastern St U	8,018	+25%
Southwestern St U	7,545	+30%
Cameron U	6,332	+39%
Southeastern St U	5,273	+27%
East Central St U	4,869	+37%
Oklahoma C of Osteopathic Med	3,514	+32%
Langston U	2,953	+56%
U of Science & Arts	2,643	+32%
Northwestern St U	2,296	+15%
Okla Panhandle St U	2,078	+24%
Aid to jr colleges	38,761	+40%
Student aid	100	n/c
Other appropriations	1,435	n/c
Total	**$ 228,827**	**+32%**
OREGON		
U of Oregon	$ 28,045	+ 7%
U of Ore Health Sci Ctr	36,075	+21%
Oregon St U	49,042	+17%
Portland St U	20,079	+11%
So Oregon St C	7,040	+11%
Oregon C of Ed	6,453	+17%
Oregon Inst of Tech	5,595	+11%
Eastern Oregon St C	3,788	+14%
Aid to comm colleges	47,282	+ 8%
Student aid	8,738	+31%
Other appropriations*	37,419	n/c
Total	**$ 249,556**	**+26%**
PENNSYLVANIA		
Pennsylvania St U	$ 120,118	+13%
Temple U	75,555	+10%
U of Pittsburgh	67,588	+12%
Lincoln U	3,723	+17%
State-owned insts		
Indiana U of Pa	24,552	+17%
West Chester	19,793	+13%
Edinboro	16,174	+15%
Slippery Rock	14,669	+ 8%
California	14,318	+ 9%
Bloomsburg	13,881	+16%
Clarion	13,652	+12%
Millersville	13,647	+ 7%
Shippensburg	13,530	+13%
Kutztown	12,292	+ 9%
East Stroudsburg	10,734	+17%
Mansfield	9,932	+11%
Cheyney	9,089	+14%
Lock Haven	8,336	+21%
Unallocated	400	167%
Pvt, state-aided insts		
U of Pennsylvania	19,113	+17%
Thomas Jefferson U	5,832	+24%
Drexel U	3,683	+22%
Philadelphia C of Osteopathic Med	3,630	+ 2%
Hahnemann Med C	3,536	+12%
Med C of Pa*	2,296	+28%
Pa C of Optometry	830	+277%
Pa C Podiatric Med	680	+ 3%
Philadelphia C of Art	448	+27%
Philadelphia C of Textiles & Science	393	+57%
Del Valley Sci & Ag	298	+61%

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
PENNSYLVANIA—Continued		
Pvt. state-aided insts		
Phil C Perf Arts	$ 104	n/c
Other appropriations*	197,929	n/c
Total	**$ 738,686**	**+11%**
RHODE ISLAND		
U of Rhode Island	$ 36,492	+18%
Rhode Island C	16,922	+17%
Rhode Island Jr C	12,753	+15%
Student aid	3,827	+81%
Aid to medical ed	1,070	+19%
Other appropriations	348	n/c
Total	**$ 71,412**	**+20%**
SOUTH CAROLINA		
U of South Carolina	$ 85,643	n/c
Medical U of SC	63,918	n/c
Clemson U	58,387	n/c
C of Charleston	10,575	n/c
South Carolina St C	10,526	n/c
Winthrop C	9,453	n/c
The Citadel	7,942	n/c
Francis Marion C	5,346	n/c
Lander C	3,761	n/c
Bd for tech & comp ed	46,283	n/c
Aid to pvt-coll students	9,747	n/c
Other appropriations	1,466	n/c
Total	**$ 299,206**	**+32%**
SOUTH DAKOTA		
South Dakota St U	$ 19,090	n/c
U of South Dakota	15,964	n/c
SD Sch of Mines & Tech	4,190	n/c
Northern St C	3,825	n/c
Black Hills St C	3,051	n/c
Dakota St C	1,773	n/c
Student aid	546	n/c
Other appropriations	1,433	n/c
Total	**$ 49,872**	**+21%**
TENNESSEE		
U of Tennessee	$ 142,392	n/c
Memphis St U	30,682	+10%
East Tennessee St U	19,091	+19%
Middle Tenn St U	15,909	+12%
Tennessee St U	15,040	n/c
Tennessee Tech U	12,462	+14%
Austin Peay St U	7,380	+24%
Aid to state comm colls	30,044	+24%
Aid to state tech insts	11,792	n/c
Student aid	5,259	+94%
Other appropriations*	28,122	n/c
Total	**$ 318,173**	**+30%**
TEXAS		
U of Texas	$ 488,012	n/c
Texas A&M U	150,280	+26%
U of Houston	72,949	+29%
Texas Tech U	64,761	+13%
North Texas St U	31,222	+19%
Texas Woman's U	22,994	+26%
Southwest Texas St U	21,078	+30%
East Texas St U	19,241	+17%
Texas St Tech Inst	19,015	+26%
Lamar U	17,542	+28%
Sam Houston St U	16,288	+42%
Stephen Austin St U	15,224	+24%
Texas Southern U	13,401	+19%
Tex C Osteo Med	13,288	+31%
Pan American U	12,820	+13%
Texas A&I U	10,067	n/c
West Texas St U	9,868	− 2%
Angelo St U	7,278	+16%
Midwestern St U	6,998	+15%
Sul Ross St U	5,652	−34%
Aid to jr colleges	239,630	+19%
Other appropriations	50,783	n/c
Total	**$ 1,315,525**	**+25%**
UTAH		
U of Utah	$ 64,608	+21%
Utah St U	33,315	+25%
Weber St C	17,120	+23%
Utah Tech C		
Salt Lake	6,847	+28%
Provo	5,845	+31%
Southern Utah St C	5,263	+27%
Snow C	2,875	+36%
Dixie C	2,853	+34%
C of Eastern Utah	2,280	+35%
Student aid	130	+19%
Other appropriations	4,248	n/c
Total	**$ 145,384**	**+24%**
VERMONT		
U of Vermont	$ 15,513	+15%
State colleges	6,967	+18%
Student aid	4,550	n/c
Other appropriations	32	n/c
Total	**$ 27,062**	**+18%**
VIRGINIA		
Virginia Polytech Inst and St U	$ 77,851	+28%

	Appropriations 1978-79 (add 000)	2-year change
VIRGINIA—Continued		
Va Commonwealth U	$ 75,368	+37%
U of Virginia	72,148	n/c
Old Dominion U	21,123	+52%
C of William and Mary	16,124	+26%
George Mason U	13,638	+46%
Madison U	13,451	+33%
Norfolk St C	10,743	+16%
Virginia St C	8,612	+32%
Radford C	8,224	+43%
Longwood C	4,033	+23%
Mary Washington C	4,027	+51%
Virginia Military Inst	3,998	+33%
Christopher Newport C	3,764	+55%
Aid to comm colleges	89,202	+30%
Student aid	4,657	+29%
Other appropriations	17,091	n/c
Total	**$ 444,054**	**+21%**
WEST VIRGINIA		
West Virginia U	$ 74,838	+24%
Marshall U	19,000	+19%
Fairmont St C	6,491	+18%
West Virginia Inst of Tech	5,746	+23%
West Virginia St C	5,685	+13%
West Liberty St C	5,139	+13%
Shepherd C	4,060	+20%
Concord C	3,868	+15%
West Virginia Sch of Osteopathic Med	3,540	+59%
West Virginia C of Grad Studies	3,420	+22%
Glenville St C	3,222	+18%
Bluefield St C	3,019	n/c
Community colleges	7,770	+46%
Student aid	2,600	+13%
Other appropriations*	16,489	n/c
Total	**$ 158,684**	**+17%**
WISCONSIN		
U of Wisconsin		
Madison	$ 145,967	+18%
Milwaukee	48,886	+15%
Oshkosh	20,177	+17%
Eau Claire	18,628	+17%
Whitewater	15,590	+26%
Stevens Point	15,198	+17%
La Crosse	14,622	+20%
Stout	12,758	+14%
Platteville	10,294	+22%
Parkside	10,022	+14%
River Falls	10,009	+21%
Green Bay	9,671	+14%
Superior	7,488	+21%
Extension	23,773	+22%
Two-year centers	13,853	+19%
Med C of Wisconsin	5,289	+34%
Voc-tech adult ed	55,220	+21%
Other appropriations	31,173	+ 2%
Total	**$ 468,618**	**+17%**
WYOMING		
U of Wyoming	$ 38,071	+21%
Aid to comm colleges	13,480	+21%
Other appropriations	113	n/c
Total	**$ 51,664**	**+20%**

Biennial Appropriations

	Appropriations 1977-79 (add 000)	2-year change
NORTH DAKOTA		
North Dakota St U	$ 56,006	+24%
U of North Dakota	52,029	+25%
St Sch of Science	13,906	+22%
Minot St C	9,398	+16%
Dickinson St C	5,870	+25%
Valley City St C	5,070	+12%
Mayville St C	4,415	+26%
Aid to jr colleges	4,427	+22%
Student aid	200	n/c
Total	**$ 151,321**	**+24%**
WASHINGTON		
U of Washington	$ 266,143	n/c
Washington St U	161,083	n/c
W Washington U	51,262	n/c
E Washington U	45,825	n/c
Central Wash U	41,715	n/c
Evergreen St C	19,491	n/c
Aid to comm colleges	329,182	n/c
Student aid	11,252	+ 6%
Other appropriations	9,481	n/c
Total	**$ 935,434**	**+23%**

NOTE: Some totals may be inconsistent with itemized figures because of rounding.

n/c Not comparable.
* Estimated.

Analysis of State Funds for Higher Education

	1979-80 Appropriations (a)		Appropriations per capita (b)		Approp. per $1,000 of personal income (c)		2-year change (d)		10-year change (e)		2-year change minus inflation (f)		10-year change minus inflation (g)	
	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Amount	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank	Per cent	Rank
Alabama	$ 377,135,000	17	$100.78	16	$16.02	6	+21%	26	+420%	2	+ 5%	26	+171%	2
Alaska	72,492,000	41	179.88	1	16.42	3	+13%	43	+510%	1	− 2%	43	+218%	1
Arizona	232,707,000	30	98.86	18	13.41	15	+12%	44	+255%	15	− 3%	44	+ 85%	15
Arkansas	169,664,000	33	77.61	34	13.00	19	+34%	3	+256%	14	+17%	3	+ 86%	14
California	2,814,321,000	1	126.24	3	14.14	12	+43%	1	+276%	9	+25%	1	+ 96%	9
Colorado	246,866,000	27	92.46	22	11.41	27	+12%	45	+183%	33	− 3%	45	+ 48%	33
Connecticut	212,075,000	32	68.43	42	7.68	47	+11%	46	+164%	41	− 3%	46	+ 38%	41
Delaware	53,273,000	46	91.38	23	10.71	32	+21%	30	+215%	23	+ 5%	30	+ 64%	23
Florida	610,094,000	8	70.99	41	9.37	38	+25%	18	+207%	27	+ 8%	18	+ 60%	27
Georgia	385,132,000	16	75.75	38	11.30	28	+27%	9	+210%	26	+10%	9	+ 62%	26
Hawaii	119,073,000	38	134.55	2	15.95	7	+ 9%	49	+185%	31	− 6%	49	+ 49%	31
Idaho	83,608,000	39	95.23	21	13.58	14	+11%	47	+180%	35	− 4%	47	+ 46%	35
Illinois	876,951,000	4	78.00	33	8.76	42	+18%	35	+116%	49	+ 3%	35	+ 13%	49
Indiana	411,197,000	14	76.52	36	9.93	37	+17%	39	+166%	39	+ 1%	39	+ 39%	39
Iowa	303,631,000	23	104.84	9	13.10	17	+24%	20	+199%	29	+ 7%	20	+ 56%	29
Kansas	238,839,000	28	101.72	14	12.91	21	+26%	10	+200%	28	+10%	10	+ 56%	28
Kentucky	299,918,000	24	85.74	28	12.98	20	+32%	5	+214%	24	+15%	5	+ 64%	24
Louisiana	330,008,000	18	83.21	30	12.39	25	+36%	2	+232%	19	+18%	2	+ 73%	19
Maine	57,265,000	44	52.49	49	8.34	44	+25%	17	+120%	48	+ 8%	17	+ 15%	48
Maryland	323,732,000	19	78.14	32	9.34	39	+19%	33	+251%	17	+ 3%	33	+ 83%	17
Massachusetts	314,929,000	20	54.54	48	6.88	48	+25%	16	+269%	10	+ 9%	16	+ 93%	10
Michigan	808,320,000	5	87.97	24	10.37	35	+22%	23	+165%	40	+ 6%	23	+ 38%	40
Minnesota	460,782,000	12	114.97	7	14.53	11	+21%	28	+259%	13	+ 5%	28	+ 87%	13
Mississippi	233,738,000	29	97.23	19	17.59	1	+25%	13	+389%	3	+ 9%	14	+155%	3
Missouri	312,941,000	22	64.39	43	8.81	41	+21%	29	+145%	44	+ 5%	29	+ 28%	44
Montana	60,494,000	43	77.06	35	11.42	26	+16%	41	+126%	47	+ 1%	41	+ 18%	47
Nebraska	150,940,000	35	96.45	20	12.72	23	+15%	42	+212%	25	0%	42	+ 63%	25
Nevada	56,896,000	45	86.21	27	9.13	40	+25%	15	+285%	6	+ 9%	15	+101%	6
New Hampshire	29,806,000	49	34.22	50	4.65	50	+ 8%	50	+179%	37	− 6%	50	+ 45%	37
New Jersey	400,366,000	15	54.64	47	6.23	49	+18%	37	+217%	22	+ 2%	37	+ 65%	22
New Mexico	125,731,000	37	103.74	11	15.78	9	+31%	7	+248%	18	+14%	7	+ 81%	18
New York	1,543,416,000	2	86.96	25	10.57	33	+19%	34	+147%	42	+ 3%	34	+ 29%	42
North Carolina	580,190,000	9	104.03	10	15.82	8	+26%	12	+230%	20	+ 9%	12	+ 72%	20
North Dakota	75,660,000	40	116.04	6	16.18	5	+24%	21	+225%	21	+ 7%	21	+ 70%	21
Ohio	669,197,000	7	62.26	45	7.93	46	+21%	24	+179%	36	+ 5%	24	+ 45%	36
Oklahoma	228,827,000	31	79.45	31	11.13	31	+32%	4	+284%	7	+15%	4	+100%	7
Oregon	249,556,000	26	102.11	13	12.62	24	+26%	11	+185%	32	+ 9%	11	+ 48%	32
Pennsylvania	738,686,000	6	62.87	44	8.12	45	+11%	48	+133%	46	− 4%	48	+ 21%	46
Rhode Island	71,412,000	42	76.38	37	10.23	36	+20%	32	+147%	43	+ 4%	32	+ 29%	43
South Carolina	299,206,000	25	102.54	12	16.31	4	+32%	6	+325%	4	+14%	6	+122%	4
South Dakota	49,872,000	48	72.28	40	10.54	34	+21%	25	+174%	38	+ 5%	25	+ 43%	38
Tennessee	318,173,000	21	73.03	39	11.15	30	+30%	8	+265%	11	+13%	8	+ 90%	11
Texas	1,315,525,000	3	101.09	15	13.08	18	+25%	14	+287%	5	+ 9%	13	+102%	5
Utah	145,384,000	36	111.23	8	16.93	2	+24%	19	+263%	12	+ 8%	19	+ 89%	12
Vermont	27,062,000	50	55.57	46	8.46	43	+18%	36	+100%	50	+ 2%	36	+ 4%	50
Virginia	444,054,000	13	86.26	26	11.24	29	+21%	27	+278%	8	+ 5%	27	+ 97%	8
Washington	467,717,000	11	123.93	4	14.59	10	+23%	22	+145%	45	+ 7%	22	+ 28%	45
West Virginia	158,684,000	34	85.31	29	12.88	22	+17%	40	+188%	30	+ 1%	40	+ 50%	30
Wisconsin	468,618,000	10	100.15	17	13.30	16	+17%	38	+183%	34	+ 2%	38	+ 47%	34
Wyoming	51,664,000	47	121.85	5	14.12	13	+20%	31	+252%	16	+ 5%	31	+ 84%	16
Total U. S.	**$19,075,829,000**		**$ 87.48**		**$11.16**		**+24%**		**+207%**		**+ 8%**		**+ 60%**	

(a) Reported by M. M. Chambers of Illinois State University as state tax funds appropriated for operating expenses and scholarship programs for higher education. Not included are appropriations for capital outlay or sums which clearly originated from sources other than state taxes, such as student fees.
Included are appropriations for annual operating expenses even if appropriated to some other agency of the state for ultimate allocation to institutions of higher education.
Pre-allocated state taxes whose proceeds are dedicated to any institution of higher education are included even though the process of periodic appropriation by the legislature may be bypassed.
Also included are state tax funds appropriated for scholarships and statewide governing or coordinating boards.

(b) State appropriations divided by the U. S. Census Bureau's estimates of resident population of the states for 1978.
(c) State appropriations divided by state personal income, in thousands of dollars, reported by the U. S. Commerce Department for 1978.
(d) Increase in appropriations for 1979-80 over those for 1977-78, as reported by M.M. Chambers.
(e) Increase in appropriations for 1979-80 over those for 1969-70, as reported by M.M. Chambers.
(f) Two-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 15.1 per cent during the two years ending last June, as measured by D. Kent Halstead's Higher Education Price Index of prices paid by colleges and universities for goods and services.
(g) Ten-year increase in appropriations adjusted for inflation of 91.8 per cent during the 10 years ending last June, as measured by the Higher Education Price Index.

Professor Says Wife's Views Led to Firing

CHICAGO

A theology professor whose wife wrote a feminist book has lost his job at Moody Bible Institute here.

The professor, Stanley Gundry, blames his dismissal on his wife Patricia's book, *Women Be Free*, and on his own advocacy of equality for women in the church.

Mr. Gundry, a former Baptist minister, taught theology at Moody for 11 years before he was asked to resign this fall. When the issue of feminism came up in the classroom, Mr. Gundry said, he would present both sides of the issue and then state his position—that "there is no reason why women in Christian institutions could not occupy the same positions as men."

Mr. Gundry said he had "received absolutely no negative signals from the administration" until last summer.

At that time, Mr. Gundry said, Moody administrators received letters criticizing his wife's support of the Equal Rights Amendment. The letters were written by a group that wanted Moody to take an official stand against the amendment, he said. The letters, he added, "focused attention on me."

'I Could Not Remain'

Alfred Martin, the institute's dean of education, asked Mr. Gundry not to discuss his views on feminism in the classroom, Mr. Gundry said.

"I told the dean I would abide by [the restriction], but I would challenge it to reverse it," Mr. Gundry said. If it were not reversed, Mr. Gundry said, he would not discuss feminism in the classroom and eventually he would leave Moody because "I could not remain here as a teacher with any integrity with such a restriction."

The next thing he knew, he said, he had been fired.

"The position of Dr. Gundry and his wife regarding the role of women in the church is objectionable to the administration and trustees of the Moody Bible Institute, and is the basis of his resignation," a spokesman said. "Because this is a personal matter, we have no further comment."

Moody is one of the few evangelical Bible institutes that still train students for the ministry without offering a liberal-arts program, the spokesman said. Most of the courses in its three-year program relate to the Bible. However, some students transfer to four-year colleges and receive a baccalaureate degree.

Historically More Conservative

Of the 68 Bible institutes accredited by the Accrediting Association of Bible Colleges, only four do not offer a four-year liberal arts program, according to Randall E. Bell, assistant director of the organization.

Those four, including Moody, historically are more conservative and more restrictive than most theological seminaries and liberal arts colleges, "which allow more freedom of conscience," Mr. Gundry said.

Most Bible colleges and Bible institutes require their faculty members to accept and adhere to a doctrinal statement. Mr. Gundry said he agreed with Moody's official doctrinal statement but that the statement did not deal with feminist issues.

"The school has never stated its position on feminism clearly, at least not in print, except in the catalogue, which says women may not take the pastor's course," Mr. Gundry said.

"The atmosphere caused by my resignation makes it dangerous to venture out and discuss issues openly," he said.

—CATHERINE MYERS

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News Summary

Articles on inside pages

A confrontation between administrators and faculty members continues at Temple University, despite the cancellation of scheduled layoffs of tenured teachers. Story on Page 3.

Professors earn more than regularly published figures indicate, a salary survey finds. Actual salaries exceed teachers' base pay by 20 per cent or more in many cases. Story and Fact-File on Page 8.

"Sex-based mortality tables" have been barred by a federal judge in a ruling on Wayne State University's pension plan. Story on Page 2.

New York's 'truth-in-testing' law is blamed for a reduction in the number of times the Scholastic Aptitude Test will be offered in the state. Story on Page 2.

Voluntary affirmative-action programs should be continued and expanded, says the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare after a lengthy review of the Supreme Court's Bakke decision. Story and text on Page 11.

An all-male secret society receives support from the University of Michigan, says a sex-discrimination ruling against the university. Story on Page 14.

Antioch University has sued a Texas official for holding up state recognition of Antioch's three branches in Texas. Story on Page 5.

A bitter attack in Britain assails the Conservative government for bureaucratic interference in university affairs. Story on Page 9.

Postponement of reform in university education has been announced by Quebec's minister of education. Story on Page 9.

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DOUGLAS CHEVALIER, THE WASHINGTON POST

Edmund D. Pellegrino, president of Catholic University, sweeps the red carpet set out for Pope John Paul II.

Catholics Welcome Pope's Support of Academic Freedom

John Paul II tells 2,300 academics to keep scholarship within 'sacred tradition'

By Catherine Myers

WASHINGTON

Pope John Paul II, speaking to educators on the final day of his visit to the United States, endorsed academic freedom at Catholic universities but told theologians that they should keep their scholarship within the bounds of the Scriptures and "the sacred tradition of the church."

He also urged Catholic universities and colleges "to set out, without equivocation, your Catholic nature."

The text of the Pope's address appears on Page 7.

The Pope's appearance at the Catholic University of America was greeted with enthusiasm by 2,300 presidents and scholars from Catholic and non-Catholic colleges and universities. As he walked down a long red carpet in the university's field house, he was greeted with wild applause and chants of "Long live the Pope."

Even theologians who have dissented from some of the church's

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

High Court Hears Arguments in Yeshiva Case that May Shape Future of Faculty Bargaining

NLRB says professors are 'rank-and-file' employees; university says they're managers

By Beverly T. Watkins

WASHINGTON

The Supreme Court heard arguments last week in two cases that could have far-reaching effects on faculty collective bargaining.

The question at issue is whether faculty members who take part in academic governance and decision-making at institutions of higher education are managerial or supervisory employees and, as such, are denied the right to bargain collectively under federal labor law.

In the cases before the Court, the National Labor Relations Board maintains that faculty members at Yeshiva University, a private institution in New York, "make up the rank and file" employees. Although they make recommendations about appointments, promotions, tenure, and salaries, they "express their own views." They are not, the board says, "representatives of management."

The Yeshiva University Faculty Association, which filed a separate suit, takes the same position as the N.L.R.B.

Yeshiva University maintains that "full-time faculty members are managerial personnel" because they "perform policy-making and discretionary functions" on a high level. They are "commissioned to decide with substantial finality, or at least 'effectively to recommend' action" on personnel matters. The university says "authority of this kind is clearly supervisory under the board's own precedents."

Appeals Court Ruling

In an earlier decision, a three-judge panel of the U. S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit overruled the N.L.R.B., which has held since 1971 that faculty members are employees entitled to bargaining rights.

The appeals court agreed with the board that full-time faculty members at Yeshiva are professional employees under one section of the National Labor Relations Act. However, it concluded that "the extensive control" over academic matters and "the crucial role of the full-time faculty in determining other central policies of the institution" give faculty members so much power that "they are, in effect, substantially and pervasively operating the enterprise."

If the decision of the appeals court is upheld by the Supreme Court, it would mean that private institutions of higher education would not have to negotiate with faculty unions. The decision would not directly affect public institutions, where the right to bargain is determined by state labor laws.

However, some observers think such a decision would have an indirect effect on public education at all levels, because any decision involving the labor-relations act influences state courts and administrative agencies.

In the arguments before the Supreme Court last week, Norton J. Come, deputy associate general counsel for the N.L.R.B., said the appeals court "had failed adequately to analyze the distinction between faculty influence in professional matters and in managerial matters."

"Professional employees are asked for advice but they do not become managerial employees because that advice has influence," he said. The faculty members at Yeshiva "are not accountable to the administration. The administration is free to

Continued on Page 12, Column 1

NOTE

ONLY THE FOLLOWING PAGES OF THIS PUBLICATION

HAVE BEEN FILMED

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